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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 217--78th Congress

Chapter 381--1st Session

H. J. Res. 209

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 217

CONTINUATION OF FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATION. Continues the farm-labor appropriation until January 31, 1944, and permits expenditure by the War Food Administrator of funds not apportioned to the States.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. J. RES. 209

December 18, 1943	H. J. Res. 209 introduced by Rep. Cannon and referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
	Debated and passed by both Houses without amendment.
	Print of the Resolution as passed.
December 23, 1943	Approved. Public Law 217.



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 209

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 18, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

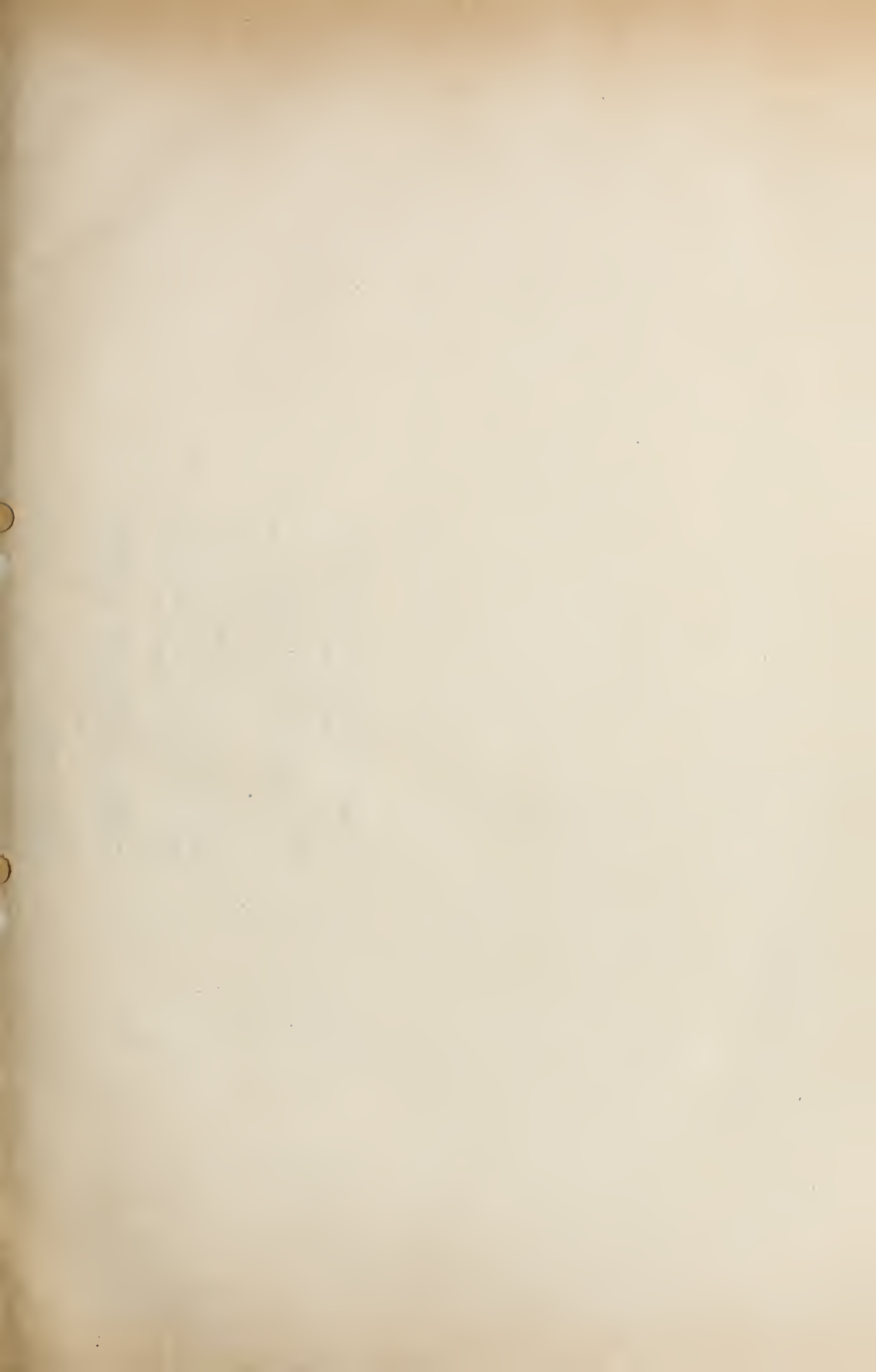
JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making
4 an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribu-
5 tion of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby
6 amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943"
7 in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944",
8 and is further amended so that the funds appropriated by
9 section 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the

1 Administrator among the several States pursuant to section
2 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator for
3 the purposes specified in section 3.

4 SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary
5 in the Act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132) , funds
6 available to the War Manpower Commission for the current
7 migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the aus-
8 pices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and
9 railroad purposes essential to the war effort may continue
10 to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.



78TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES. 209

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

DECEMBER 18, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

of unreasonably limiting the supply of any article in commerce. The purpose of this section is to make it illegal to impose, under the cloak of patent privilege, undue restraints upon production or price competition.

The word "unreasonably" is used so as to make the limitation applicable only if the limitation on supply creates a real bottleneck in production or commerce and is, therefore, actually detrimental to the public. The courts have applied the concept of reasonableness in determining what restraints upon competition—not involving price fixing or boycotts—violate section 1 of the Sherman Act. Any rigid prohibition, with reference to limitation of supply through exercise or non-exercise of patent privilege, is open to objection. Use of the concept of reasonableness provides for flexibility and means that the courts will determine each case of alleged violation in the light of the peculiar facts and circumstances of the particular case.

This prohibition would probably be invoked only infrequently, but its enactment should prove a useful deterrent.

The proposed section also makes it illegal to assign patents or to license rights thereunder involving any condition or agreement which restricts the price of any article which may be produced under the patent. To some extent such conduct may be unlawful under the existing provisions of section 1 of the Sherman Act but it is desirable that the question, as well as the area of illegality, should be definitely fixed by statute.

The above prohibitions would not unduly limit the reward which the patent owner may obtain from his invention. He or his assignee or licensee would still be permitted to sell the patented product at any price he may choose. There would be no impairment of the exclusive right to "make, use, and vend" conferred by the present patent law; the only thing outlawed would be imposition of price restrictions in connection with assigning or granting to others all or part of the owner's patent privilege. Further, there seems no reason in policy for conferring upon the patent owner, in addition to the other privileges which the law grants him, the privilege of price fixing.

The section also provides for the voidance of patents or patent applications, where they have been misused. The additional penalty provided in the case of the new prohibitions, patent forfeiture, cannot be deemed too harsh since it applies only if there has been no advance disclosure of the facts to the Attorney General, as provided in section 30.

SECTION 30

The point may be raised by some that passage of this legislation would make businessmen fearful and would interfere with perfectly proper and even beneficial business arrangements with regard to patented processes.

Section 30, however, provides that there shall be no criminal prosecution or loss of the patent if a full and complete statement of the facts has been submitted to the Attorney General in advance of action and the Attorney Gen-

eral fails within 90 days to issue an opinion holding the proposal to be in violation of section 29. If the Attorney General is of the opinion that the proposal is unlawful, then machinery is afforded the proponent to file a complaint under the Declaratory Judgment Act for a decree declaring the proposal not to be in violation of section 29. If the court should decree that the proposed course of conduct is not in violation of section 29, the Attorney General may request the Court to retain jurisdiction for the purpose of reconsidering at some later date whether the effects resulting from the proposed action are in contravention of the public interest and in violation of section 29.

The Attorney General, however, is not barred from filing an equity suit for violations of section 29 and, of course, where a proponent departs from the provisions of the plan the Attorney General is free to prosecute criminally. This provision generally corresponds to the present policy pursued by the Department of Justice in enforcing the Sherman Act. In the case of new prohibitions it is proper to make such policy a matter of statutory right, and to enable a proponent to test out in court the legality of a proposed plan in the event of disapproval by the Attorney General.

Thus it may be seen that all anyone would need to do to avoid criminal prosecution under this act would be to make a full statement to the Department of Justice of any proposed negotiations with regard to a patent before such contracts were entered into. Even if the Attorney General ruled against him, he has opportunity to test out in court the legality of his proposed plan.

SECTION 31

Section 31 of the bill is made necessary because in some instances recently the lower courts of the country have refused to permit the Department of Justice to challenge the validity of patents in connection with antitrust suits. Obviously, however, since patents are one of the principal devices used by corporations to establish monopolistic controls, it is a completely unrealistic and impractical situation and one certainly not in the public interest to disbar the Department of Justice from introducing evidence in antitrust suits bearing upon the validity or scope of patent rights.

Section 31, therefore, permits an attack upon the validity and scope of any patent in a proceeding involving a violation of the antitrust laws. Recently in *United States v. United States Gypsum Co.* (D. C. Nov. 1943) the district court refused to admit Government's proof to show invalidity of the patents used by the defendants to support a restrictive licensing structure on the ground that the Government in antitrust actions could not attack validity of patents. Yet in the case of *Sola Electric Co. v. Jefferson Electric Co.* (317 U. S. 173, Dec. 7, 1942), the Supreme Court held that a patent licensee, by virtue of his license agreement, is not estopped to challenge a price-fixing clause in the agreement by showing that the patent is invalid, and that the price restrictions would be accordingly unlawful because not protected

by the patent monopoly. In reaching this conclusion, the court argued that local rules of estoppel which would fasten upon the public the burden of an agreement in violation of the Sherman Act must yield to the Sherman Act's declaration that such agreements are unlawful, and to the public policy of the act, which in the public interest, precludes the enforcement of such unlawful agreements.

The principal purpose of section 31 is to enable the Government—and plaintiffs in treble damage suits—to attack the validity and scope of patents in antitrust litigation. In following the reasoning of the Supreme Court in the *Jefferson Electric* case, that every patent grant is a restraint on competition, this section would also permit a party to show the invalidity or limited scope of any patent in any action involving a patent or any interest therein.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House on Tuesday next for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis]?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KELLEY (at the request of Mr. EBERHARTER), for today, on account of illness.

To Mr. ROWE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. JEFFREY (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois, and to Mr. RIZLEY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Mundt]?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1543. An act to provide for mustering-out payments to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1169. An act for the relief of Samuel Margolin.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 20, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

974. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 76 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 386. Resolution authorizing the employment of counsel to represent Congress in certain litigation brought by Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., and Robert Morss Lovett; without amendment (Rept. No. 967). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 387. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred in connection with House Resolution 386 and of further proceedings under House Resolution 105; without amendment (Rept. No. 968). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 389. Resolution providing additional funds for the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities in the United States, and related questions; without amendment (Rept. No. 969). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 359. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the bill entitled "The Revenue Act of 1943," and the accompanying report thereon; without amendment (Rept. No. 970). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 384. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings on the bill (H. R. 2857) to amend section 77 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 971). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 380. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the second intermediate report (H. Rept. No. 862) of the Select Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 972). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 370. Resolution authorizing that House Document No. 351, being the press releases of the Department of State containing the declaration of four nations on general security, pledging themselves to united action for the prosecution of the present war against their enemies, which was signed at the conference held at Moscow, Russia, together with other papers relating thereto, be reprinted with corrections conforming to the official texts now on file in the Department of State; without amendment (Rept. No. 973). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 1488. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Jose C. Romero, all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain described tract of land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 974). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURCH of Virginia:

H. R. 3870. A bill to amend section 214 of the act of February 28, 1925; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. COSTELLO:

H. R. 3871. A bill providing for the retirement of certain officers of the regular armed forces previously retired for physical disability; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLIE:

H. R. 3872. A bill to remove for the duration of the war certain limitations upon the appointment and compensation of retired commissioned officers employed in civilian positions by the Government; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 3873. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act by adding a new title thereto relating to the sale or other disposition of surplus property of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 3874. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 3875. A bill to grant to enlisted personnel in the land or naval forces and to Army and Navy nurses certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WORLEY:

H. R. 3876. A bill to provide a method of voting, during the period of the war and 6

months thereafter, by members of the armed forces absent from the place of their residence; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 209. Joint resolution extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3877. A bill for the relief of Clara E. Deane; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 3878. A bill for the relief of Clara E. Deane; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 3879. A bill granting a pension to Clara E. Deane; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 3980. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Zukas; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 3881. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Chandler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCGEESE:

H. R. 3882. A bill for the relief of C. Guy Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 3883. A bill granting a pension to Ella G. West; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4148. By Mr. HALE: Petition of the Cumberland County (Maine) Council of the American Legion, that the Congress of the United States authorize the War Department to issue some method of identification to those inductees who have been requested by their respective draft boards to report for induction and have been rejected for physical disability and prevented from entering the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4149. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petition protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4150. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to favoring enactment of legislation levying a Federal retail and wholesale sales tax to be designated as a "war tax" at such rate or rates as will produce revenues sufficient to pay as we go an appreciable part of the expense incurred in prosecuting the war, in which we are engaged against the Axis Powers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4151. Also, petition of R. L. Scott, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Treasury check No. 9, 505,866; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on the proposition to provide \$650,000 for the agricultural census, the House receded.

On the Bureau of Reclamation and water conservation projects, as I have explained in my colloquy with the gentleman from South Dakota, \$1,000,000 was allowed.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Did I understand the gentleman in reply to the gentleman from South Dakota a few minutes ago to say that \$1,000,000 is the total provided for this reclamation but that there is no indicated division as to whether \$800,000 is for surveys?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; there is no change in the verbiage of the provision; the \$800,000 provision still stands.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is that \$800,000 is the top limit for surveys in this work?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right, but a total of \$1,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the amendment.

On the McKellar amendment the Senate receded. The last amendment was merely a correction of a section number.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman has described the provisions of the conference report. I just want to say that I yielded to the \$7,500,000 for Farm Security to make loans because that was the only way we could get a bill. It is not as big an amount as it might be and yet it is \$7,500,000 wasted if they continue to operate the way they have operated in the past. They have interfered with farm production and the production of food by putting people who were not competent to farm, putting considerable numbers of them on farms. Instead of being a help to the food production program they have been a menace.

I do want to say this so that the House will know that we did not do so terribly bad. On this last conference the Senate yielded on amendments which total \$143,000,000, including \$30,000,000 for the Farm Security. The House yielded to the Senate on amendments put in by the Senate and left them in the bill at this conference today to the extent of \$9,350,000. The House yielded on items it had in the bill which the Senate had stricken out to the tune of \$739,000. I thought the House ought to have that picture to realize that we really had represented them to the very best of our ability.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the conferees of the House on the fine job they have done. This is something unusual, to cut the Senate down. The thing I wanted to know specifically was how much money there is in this bill for reclamation investigation?

Mr. TABER. There is \$1,000,000 for operations under the Wheeler-Case Act. There is a limitation that not more than \$800,000 may be expended for investigations. They can expend at most \$800,000 for investigations or they can spend none of it according to what the department concludes to do.

Mr. JENSEN. According to that, then, there is \$1,800,000 in this bill for reclamation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No; the total is \$1,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. A \$1,000,000 total?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and of that million they may if they choose expend \$800,000 for investigations or they may expend the whole \$1,000,000 on the construction of projects.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the matter was handled in a very fine manner.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, the House conferees have done the best they could. They worked hard. We were in session for nearly 3 hours and I think we did as well as we could under all the circumstances.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless some other Member desires to discuss the report, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING UNTIL JANUARY 31, 1944, THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF APRIL 29, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 209, extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943" in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944," and is further amended so that the funds appropriated by section 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the Administrator among the several States pursuant to section 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator for the purposes specified in section 3.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132), funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the current migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and railroad purposes essential to the war effort may continue to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I wish to ask the chairman a question. This resolution, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, and I will ask the chairman to correct me if I am wrong, is an extension of the provisions of the present Farm Labor Act that we passed last April, extending that act until the 31st day of

January 1944, so that those laborers who have been brought in from foreign countries and are now here who are so urgently needed in California, Florida, and some other places at the present time, will not have to be sent back home because of the expiration of the act. It simply makes available until the 31st day of January 1944, unexpended balances of the \$26,500,000, reallocating the funds to a certain extent where it may be necessary so that it may work. Is that the picture as the chairman understands it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has outlined the situation correctly.

The difficulty arises due to the fact that this appropriation is not for the fiscal year but for the calendar year which expires on December 31.

The House passed a bill and sent it over to the Senate to take care of the situation but due to the fact that it cannot reach consideration in the Senate by January 1, it becomes necessary to pass this continuing resolution.

This resolution is necessary for two reasons: In the first place under this law we have considerable foreign labor in the country. We have labor from Mexico, from the Bahamas, and elsewhere, and would be faced with the alternative either of immediately taking them from the jobs where they are so desperately needed and sending them out of the country by the 31st of the month, or leaving them in the country wholly unsupervised.

Mr. TABER. And it is a fact, is it not, that the Senate Committee on Appropriations is absolutely unable to take this up before the 1st of January?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are advised by the members of the Senate committee that they are unable to take it up and it is necessary, therefore, to ask a continuation of the present law without change for 30 days to be financed with unexpended funds still available. These funds aggregate about \$6,750,000. Of this six or seven million dollars, about three is available for the placement of interstate labor under the Extension Service and about \$4,000,000 for use by the Food Administrator for the recruitment and placement of foreign labor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I ask the gentleman from Missouri if there has been any change in the situation since he told me yesterday that after the passage of this resolution there would, in the gentleman's opinion, be sufficient funds to continue the operation of the farm-labor camps?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are ample funds to continue them for the period covered by this continuing resolution.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understood the gentleman to say that the Farm Security Administration would continue to administer the work of these farm camps, is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. The War Food Administration handles the camps.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The War Food Administration?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under our former colleague, Judge Marvin Jones.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And he will continue to do so?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exactly as heretofore.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The money appropriated in the bill that is here appropriated is to keep these folks in the country in some kind of camp so that they may be available when the work comes up for them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. These men are already in the country and under employment at the present time. This will enable us to keep them on the job instead of having to send them back home before December 31.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Why is it necessary to send them home?

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman from Missouri will yield, I will answer that by saying that it would be necessary to send them home because it is absolutely impossible to get the bill which we considered here yesterday through the Congress before the 1st of January and there will be no recourse left to the officers in the Department except to send them home if their funds were definitely going to be out the first of the year. There are 40,000 of them, or a little better, actually working in California at the present time and two or three thousand Bahamans actually working on the citrus-fruit crops in Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I see no reason why these laborers could not stay here. I think the committee and the House should bear in mind these men have come here in the past without any assistance from the Federal Government because there were ample wages and attractive wages for them in this country. We have always had from 40,000 to 50,000 men from south of the Rio Grande come into the United States as laborers. I noticed yesterday a statement from the Labor Department that before the end of 1944 there would be 2,000,000 men in the United States without jobs. I think this Congress ought to bear in mind the fact some of these 2,000,000 men may be returning soldiers and they will need a job instead of bringing people in from Mexico and the Bahamas to carry on this work. I hope we can see the end of this kind of program of subsidizing the workers of other countries. They come in anyway. Later on we are going to need these jobs for men in our own country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. These men could not be brought in ordinarily due to the operation of the immigration laws. They have been brought in by the Government under every safeguard. They are Bertilloned and fingerprinted. We are under contract to return them as soon as the work period is completed. There

can be no doubt or delay about their prompt return to their own country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question as long as this is not brought in so that we get a chance to read it. Is the provision in there that any of these men can go from their counties without the O. K. of the county agricultural agent?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no change in the law.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say to the gentleman that I regret we did not have an opportunity to change that because I think it is the wrong approach to the problem.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is not a matter before us at this time. The gentleman should have made the change at the time the law was enacted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AS AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SPENCE submitted the following conference report on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "February 17, 1944"; and the House agree to the same.

BRENT SPENCE,
THOMAS F. FORD,
PAUL BROWN,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
CHARLES L. GIFFORD,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS MALONEY,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
JOHN THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on Senate Joint Resolution 103, extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 173]

Allen, Ill.	Gavin	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, Calif.	Gerlach	O'Leary
Arnold	Gore	O'Toole
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Ga.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Pfeifer
Barden	Gregory	Philbin
Barry	Harris, Va.	Phillips
Beall	Hart	Pracht
Bender	Hartley	Randolph
Bland	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Boren	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bradley, Mich.	Hill	Rizley
Bradley, Pa.	Holmes, Mass.	Rodgers, Pa.
Brooks	Jackson	Russell
Brumbaugh	Jeffrey	Sabath
Buckley	Jennings	Sasser
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson	Satterfield
Busbey	J. Leroy	Scanlon
Byrne	Johnson	Schiffler
Cannon, Fla.	Lyndon B.	Schuetz
Capozzoli	Johnson, Ward	Schwabe
Celler	Jones	Scott
Chapman	Kee	Shafer
Chipfield	Kelley	Sheridan
Cox	Kennedy	Sikes
Cullen	Keogh	Simpson, Pa.
Curley	Kilburn	Slaughter
D'Alesandro	Klein	Smith, Va.
Dawson	Knutson	Smith, W. Va.
Delaney	Landis	Snyder
Dickstein	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Dies	Larcade	Starnes, Ala.
Dillweg	LeCompte	Stevenson
Dingell	Lynch	Sumner, Ill.
Domengeaux	McCord	Sumners, Tex.
Douglas	McGehee	Tarver
Drewry	McKenzie	Taylor
Eaton	Maloney	Thomas, N. J.
Elmer	Manasco	Thomas, Tex.
Fay	Mansfield, Tex.	Tibbott
Feighan	Martin, Iowa	Towe
Fellows	Mason	Treadway
Fenton	May	Vursell
Fisher	Merritt	Wadsworth
Fitzpatrick	Miller, Pa.	Ward
Flannagan	Mills	Wasielewski
Fogarty	Morrison, La.	Weiss
Fulbright	Morrison, N. C.	Wene
Fulmer	Mott	West
Fulmer	Mruk	Whelchel, Ga.
Furlong	Murphy	White
Gallagher	Myers	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gamble	Newsome	Wolverton, N. J.
Gathings	Norton	Wright
Gavagan		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 261 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion by Mr. COOPER, further proceedings under the call were discontinued.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] that the conference report be considered at this time and the statement be read in lieu of the report?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that if objection is not made, the conference report will be brought up for immediate consideration, and that there will be 1 hour debate on whether the conference report shall be adopted?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] is entitled to 1 hour. He may yield to whom he desires in that time. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

saying that food costs will be held unless we have a sufficient amount of money to really do the job. Moreover, the holding of all prices is, of course, based on the assumption that wages will be held by the War Labor Board.

I do hope that you will have a very pleasant Christmas.

My best personal regards.

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[Millions of dollars]

	Total estimated annual expenditure	Amount for Government purchases	Amount for civilian purchases	Amount civilian must pay if subsidy withdrawn	Total amount civilian and Government must pay if subsidy withdrawn
Subsidies to permit higher prices to farmers without reflecting in consumer prices.....	519.3	79	440.3	555	634
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	27				
Cheddar cheese.....	29				
Dried beans.....	9.7				
Milk—					
Dairy feeds.....	200				
Fluid.....	5				
Hay.....	2				
Peanuts.....	10				
Potatoes.....	25				
Prunes and raisins.....	13				
Soybeans.....	10				
Sugar beets.....	11				
Tree crops.....	5.6				
Wheat for feed.....	68				
Wheat for flour.....	100				
Vegetable shortening.....	4				
Subsidies on transportation to prevent higher prices to consumers.....	51.75	10	41.75	70	80
Corn.....	5.00				
Apples.....	3.75				
Sugar.....	43				
Subsidies to roll back prices to consumers.....	533	178	355	526.5	704.5
Butter.....	82				
Meat.....	436				
Peanut butter.....	15				
Total, all food subsidies.....	1,104.05	267	837.05	1,151.5	1,418.5

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee advises me that there is on the way over from the House of Representatives another matter involving the extension of certain farm labor provisions which will expire on the 1st of January. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3:30 p. m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.

On the expiration of the recess, the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 209) extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN FARM LABOR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 209), extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in

providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which the House has just passed and sent to the Senate, be now considered. Before it is considered, however, let me read it, so Senators may know just what it is. The joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943," in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944," and is further amended so that the funds appropriated by section 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the Administrator among the several States pursuant to section 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator for the purposes specified in section 3.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132), funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the current migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and railroad purposes essential to the war effort, may continue to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.

I shall state the purpose of the joint resolution. The House has passed a bill governing the entrance of farm workers from Canada and Mexico, and that measure is now before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. It is quite a lengthy bill. It reached the Appropria-

tions Committee only this morning, and I believe the committee will not have time before we recess or adjourn over the holidays to give the bill consideration. The program will stop on December 31 this year unless the measure extending the date from December 31, 1943, to January 31, 1944, is passed. The joint resolution extends the time 1 month.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The public law which is sought to be amended authorized the importation of farm labor into the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Within certain limits and for a certain period of time; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. And the proposal now before the Senate is simply an amendment to the law?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is an amendment to the law extending the time from December 31, 1943, to January 31, 1944.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from Maine uses the expression "farm labor into the United States." The importation is limited, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it is.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is limited to the nationals of certain countries.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; I so understood.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. What is the limitation on importation insofar as numbers of workers are concerned?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will have to get the original law in order to answer the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. I do not ask for the legal limit, but what is the limit as a practical matter?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona can answer the question. I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. The agreement with Mexico provides for a limit of 50,000 agricultural workers.

Mr. LODGE. And how about the Canadian situation?

Mr. HAYDEN. So far as Canada is concerned, railroad labor only is affected.

Mr. LODGE. So this is the law which is designed to meet a specific situation in the Southwest, and the railroad situation—

Mr. HAYDEN. In the East.

Mr. LODGE. To meet that situation only?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. It does not affect the Bahamas or Puerto Rico?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. May I ask the Senator from Arizona, was the original legislation, the public law to which the Senator

referred, limited to the Mexican labor and to the railroad labor?

Mr. HAYDEN. This is the situation. We passed a law last spring for the calendar year 1943 because we were dealing then with seasonal agricultural labor. So we were handling it by the calendar year, and the legislation would expire at the end of the calendar year. The House reenacted practically all that legislation. There was no basic law for it. In doing so the House changed the terms in some way. We do not know just what the House did do about it, as we have not yet had opportunity to study the bill. So we thought that rather than try to rush a bill through, it would be better to continue the present arrangement for 30 days so as to give the Senate committee time to hold hearings on the House measure.

Mr. WHITE. Whatever of good or harm there may be in the proposal, it is only for a definite period of 30 days.

Mr. McKELLAR. Thirty-one days.

Mr. LODGE. This program has been proceeding for 1 year; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. Under legislation which emerged from the two Appropriations Committees in the first instance?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. The bill which has been referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee is not simply to make appropriation of a sum of money; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The measure provides for reenactment of legislation which would expire at the end of 1 year.

Mr. LODGE. It is simply reenactment of legislation, without change of policy?

Mr. HAYDEN. We hope so, but there are certain changes in the legislation as it passed the House which we do not quite understand, so before we act on the measure we desire to hold hearings in order to ascertain just what the House did by way of changing policy.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that all the arguments in favor of the House bill and the papers connected with it were sent to me yesterday afternoon with the hope that the Senate might consider the measure today and pass it, but when I looked over the bill I found that it contained a great many provisions on which I thought there ought to be a hearing. For that reason we cannot agree to the bill itself, but we can postpone the date of the expiration of the present law for 31 days. That is the reason for the joint resolution.

Mr. LODGE. The action we are asked to take today is to extend the present situation, without change, for a month?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. I am in favor of the motion which the Senator from Tennessee will make that the Senate pass the House joint resolution to extend the period. In the interim we may have time to consider the House bill on its merits. But there is in the bill the new element that, instead of being confined to agricultural labor it now includes

labor for the maintenance of railroad tracks, which is hardly agricultural, but it is necessary labor nevertheless.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me state the necessity for the second provision. There has been made available from the President's emergency fund \$140,000 for the importation of railroad labor. In the proposed legislation there is a provision relating to it. A Budget estimate has been submitted to Congress, but since no action has been taken on it, the emergency fund cannot be used any longer. It will also die unless Congress takes action. So the measure now before the Senate extends that situation, and gives us an opportunity to look at the whole problem.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me call attention to a statement made by Representative TABER in the House yesterday, which is very clear and shows just exactly what is proposed. I read as follows:

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, so that the House may understand this amendment, there is \$140,000 that has been allocated out of the President's funds to the War Manpower Commission to permit them to promote the migration of Canadian and Mexican workers into the United States temporarily in a similar manner to the manner in which they are being brought in here for work upon the railroads in this country. It has been used quite successfully and we would like to have it continued, especially in view of the fact that the paragraph relating to the importation of Puerto Rican laborers was cut out of the deficiency bill that was up here yesterday.

Senators will recall that there was a provision in the deficiency bill to allow Puerto Rican and other West Indian islanders to come into the country; but that was stricken out of the deficiency bill and is not now a part of it. For that reason I think the pending joint resolution, which would extend the time for 31 days until we can consider the House bill and see what it provides, should be passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for yielding to me.

In the Appropriations Committee and on the floor of the Senate, I have been, as I now am, very much interested in how our American labor shall be protected in the period following the war. We all know—it is no secret—that many persons have been imported into this country under the pretext that they are refugees, and that undoubtedly many of those persons are to remain in this country. That seems to be the program. It is not a program which meets with my approval at all, and I would vote against it at any time and at any place, and would do anything within my power to block it.

If the joint resolution comprised permission for foreigners to come into this country and to remain here after the war emergency has subsided, I would remain on the floor of the Senate and would devote my last breath to defeating it.

I must take it from the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee that he and I understand each other in

this respect, that such nationals of other countries are brought into this country temporarily, and under our existent laws will be immediately removed from this country at the close of the emergency. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and other members of the committee, including the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is listening to me today, were in agreement with me on this point as affecting other nationals—as, for instance, Haitians and Jamaicans.

So in the Appropriations Committee we voted to strike out provision for such persons to remain.

What I am fearful of—and probably I express this thought out of turn—is the peculiar feeling, which seems to pervade our own administration and our own hour, that we are letting down the bars of Americanism and American standards of living, to the end that we shall spread our gratuities in every respect over the entire world. In my judgment such a program cannot and should not be carried out.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have not the floor, I am speaking in the time of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me, so that I may comment on the statement just made by the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. I entertain the same apprehensions the Senator from Nevada has expressed. The Federal departments that presumably are regulating immigration tell us, after the event has occurred, that great populations are coming into this country. We do not know a thing about it until they are already here.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Tennessee will further yield to me, let me say, further expressing my thought, that there is prevalent—and I am sorry to say that it is apparent in high places—the peculiar preachment which would make us, as an American Government, a part of the entire world, to absorb those who would come to us from the entire world. I think freedom is best sustained by those who know and understand and love it, and who have descended from generations which have known and understood and loved it in this country. If they have not that doctrine inculcated in their very hearts, they do not belong to a sphere of freedom for which we have given our blood and our energy.

If the joint resolution means that we shall bring in, take care of, and employ, under regulations, those who come in from foreign countries, and who will go out, I am entirely content. I have voted for that in the Appropriations Committee time and again, as has the Senator from Tennessee, as has the Senator from Massachusetts, and as have other Senators. But if the joint resolution means that any part of such a group of nationals of a foreign country is to remain in the United States after the war emergency is over, to come into competition with our citizens, and to tear down the American standard of living for our

working classes, I shall oppose it with the last breath I have.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I will yield; but first I should like to say that, of course, the joint resolution does not apply to the real question about the entry into this country of such persons. The joint resolution would merely extend the operation of the law for 31 days.

Mr. LODGE. But, Mr. President, in extending the operation of the law, of course we must give some thought as to whether the need for this type of legislation is as pressing as it was purported to be when we first enacted the law. The thought comes to my mind that a number of industrial contracts are being canceled, and that by common consent if not actually by public release from the Manpower Commission, the shortage of manpower is not so critical or so extreme as it has been.

So the whole question of the urgency of pursuing this policy should, I think, be examined de novo. To be sure, this is not the time or place to do so; but when we come to the time and place, at the end of January, I believe we should go into the question very thoroughly indeed, and should not blindly reenact a piece of legislation simply because we enacted it a year ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Senator. That is why I was unwilling to bring up the bill itself at this time. By the joint resolution we would merely extend the time for 31 days. I hope the Senator will remind me to instruct the clerk of the committee to give proper notice, just as soon as we return after the New Year, to call the committee together to consider the legislation. The joint resolution is merely to extend the operation of the law for 31 days.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 209) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on October 12 I submitted a resolution (S. Res. 190) which I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the effect upon interstate commerce of the centralization of heavy industry in the United States, with particular regard to whether such centralization inhibits or deters adequate use and development of natural resources or hampers the full and free flow of commerce between the States, and to make a comprehensive study of plans and proposals for industrial recentralization, particularly through establishment of new or

expanded facilities for the production of iron and steel. Such committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation and study, with such recommendations for legislation as it may deem necessary and desirable, and shall also report to the Senate from time to time its views on needed or desirable executive or administrative action by any department or agency of the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate during the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to request such assistance and information from any departments and agencies of the Government, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on or about November 4, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce filed a favorable report on the resolution. I may state offhand that the resolution is one which would seek to move heavy-commodity industry from centralized places, into places where it would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number of persons. The purpose of the resolution is to provide opportunity for the study of the important subject whether steel should be manufactured in places where the God of nature has afforded supplies of the native commodities for the manufacture of steel, and also relative to the transportation required because of the distribution of steel commodities.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is in agreement that the resolution should be adopted. It carries a provision for an appropriation of \$25,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate, for study and investigation.

About 10 days ago the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate voluntarily stated to me on the floor of the Senate that he would report the resolution immediately following the disposition of the bill in which he was then interested, which was the soldiers' vote bill. He made the same statement to other Senators. We are now about to conclude the work of this session, and yet the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, presided over by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] has not made a report on this all-important resolution.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Not only is the resolution supported by a distinguished group in the Senate, but meetings have been held between the group in the Senate and the group in the

House who are interested in the building of a great nation for the future.

I now yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to make a few observations in connection with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

In the past 3 years, in furtherance of the war program, our country has spent billions of dollars in the construction of plants throughout the United States. Among them are many steel plants which have been constructed at places where there is an abundance of iron ore and an abundance of coking coal.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that today there is a trend—I do not know where it originated, nor do I know by whom it was initiated, but just as sure as we are standing here the trend has begun—to cut down those plants and to continue the production of steel in the large centralizations which now exist.

I commend the Senator now, as I have done in the past, on the submission of his resolution. In my opinion, no committee of the Senate is today in a position to do a greater service to the country than the committee of which the Senator speaks. It seems to me that now is the opportune time for that committee to get under way and render the great service to the Nation which it can render.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to my colleague from Utah, who understands and advocates the cause of the great section of the West from which we both come.

Mr. President, there is a movement on foot to destroy, if possible, the development of the natural resources of this country and initially to defeat this resolution. I know what is going on. I know that in my State there is the greatest magnesium plant in all the world. It has produced more magnesium, which is a war essential, than any other single plant in all the world. I know that magnesium is a commodity which is competitive with aluminum. I know that today certain interests are seeking to shut down that plant. I have in my office a copy of a letter from an individual in authority in a high place in America who would shut down the basic magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., under the guise of saving fuel, when the basic magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., uses only electrical energy, rather than fuel oil. So all kinds of excuses are being made by those who have been placed in positions of power in the War Production Board and other agencies to hold back the development of America.

The development of America does not mean the development of certain points in America. The development of America means the development of all America—from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Canadian border to the Gulf; and into Alaska and other Territorial possessions.

There are those who would control this development for their own selfish interests. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that there is nothing sinister behind the deferment of the adoption of the report by the Committee on Interstate Com-

merce, headed by the able Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] with reference to Senate Resolution 190.

I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce approving the provisions of Senate Resolution 190, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report (No. 519) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Res. 190) to investigate the effect of the centralization of heavy industry in the United States, after full consideration, without dissent report favorably thereon, with an amendment, and recommend that the resolution, as amended, do pass.

The amendment proposed is as follows:

Page 2, line 21, strike out "\$10,000," and insert "\$5,000."

One of the important problems presented for the attention of the Congress is the problem of a proper use of our natural resources. This is true not only in relation to post-war planning, where it is a vital factor, but also now, while the war is in progress, because it is important to the conduct of the war.

Much of this country's expansion for war production has ignored such basic factors as the location of resources, and has followed what appears to have been the line of least resistance; that is, augmentation and expansion of facilities already in existence. Whether this policy has prevented the country from reaching its maximum potentialities in various lines of production, and how much this policy has contributed to transportation bottlenecks, are questions of great importance.

These questions, and others proposed for consideration by the committee, which this resolution would create, are so broad in scope, and embrace so many factors related to the economic development of various sections of the country, and of the country as a whole, that your committee deems it proper they should be the subject of inquiry by a special committee of the Senate.

Of immediate concern is the fact that shortages of scrap, of iron ore, and of steel continue serious. The war needs of the country for steel have been reported as more than 25 percent in excess of production. Yet vast natural resources for steel production remain unexploited.

The following table, based on information furnished by the United States Bureau of Mines, shows one phase of this situation State by State:

State	Has coal	Has iron ore	Produces iron or steel
Alabama.....	X	X	X
Arizona.....	X	X	
Arkansas.....	X	X	
California.....	X	X	X
Colorado.....	X	X	X
Connecticut.....		X	
Delaware.....			
Florida.....	X	X	
Georgia.....	X	X	X
Idaho.....	X	X	
Illinois.....	X	X	X
Indiana.....	X	X	X
Iowa.....	X	X	
Kansas.....	X	X	
Kentucky.....	X	X	X
Louisiana.....			
Maine.....			
Maryland.....	X	X	X
Massachusetts.....	X	X	X
Michigan.....	X	X	X
Minnesota.....	X	X	X
Mississippi.....	X	X	
Missouri.....	X	X	X
Montana.....	X	X	
Nebraska.....	X	X	
Nevada.....	X	X	

State	Has coal	Has iron ore	Produces iron or steel
New Hampshire.....			
New Jersey.....		X	X
New Mexico.....	X	X	
New York.....		X	X
North Carolina.....	X	X	
North Dakota.....	X		
Ohio.....	X	X	X
Oklahoma.....	X	X	
Oregon.....	X		
Pennsylvania.....	X	X	X
Rhode Island.....			
South Carolina.....			
South Dakota.....	X	X	
Tennessee.....	X	X	
Texas.....	X	X	X
Utah.....	X	X	X
Vermont.....			
Virginia.....	X	X	X
Washington.....	X	X	X
West Virginia.....	X	X	
Wisconsin.....		X	
Wyoming.....	X	X	

It will be noted that known coal deposits are to be found in 32 States, while iron ore in usable quantity and quality is known to exist in 34 States. Twenty-seven States have both iron ore and coal, but only 13 of these States have any iron or steel production. On the other hand, 7 of the States which now produce iron or steel lack, as a part of their natural resources, either coal or iron ore.

Many States which do produce iron or steel produce so little that their contribution to the total national output is almost inconsiderable. It is a question which should have the attention of the Congress whether those States whose production now is so small should not, through some coordinated program, be given opportunity to achieve a substantial expansion of this industry, so as to attain whatever place in the national picture should be theirs on the basis of their natural resources.

As to the States which have both iron ore and natural coal deposits, in usable quantity and quality, but which produce no iron or steel, it is a proper subject of inquiry whether any factors other than natural economic laws are hampering or preventing establishment in such States of such facilities for iron and steel production as their natural resources justify.

Centralization of industry can be a self-perpetuating economic factor. To whatever extent it is self-perpetuating, rather than dictated by the more basic factors such as resources, transportation, and labor supply, it is unsound and detrimental to the national economy. The importance, to the Senate, of having the full and true facts regarding this situation, in the United States, is obvious. Such facts are basic to a proper consideration of the problems incident to the post-war planning which is and must be the responsibility of the Congress.

The Senate should have no hesitancy in authorizing a special committee to secure these facts, to study their implications, and to make sound recommendations for dealing with the complicated problems involved. For a proper discharge of its duties, the Senate must have such facts and such recommendations, and it should not be required to rely, in this regard, upon any outside source.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I do not propose to give up in this matter. There is no power on earth to which I am subservient save my God and my country. I propose that this resolution shall be kept before the Senate, either at this session or in the session to come. If the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, after having voluntarily given

me his word, and given his word to other Members of the Senate, that he would report the resolution, now proposes to hold it in abeyance, then I shall keep it before the Senate, because I believe in the justice of my cause. Otherwise, I would have no cause. I have never presented a matter to the Senate in which I did not believe in my very soul.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have received information that the House has agreed to the conference report on the extension of the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The message from the House is on its way to the Senate. I expect it to be here in a few minutes. I therefore ask that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes, when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair).

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN BILLS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the impending recess of the Senate the Vice President be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for signature; that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives, and that the committees be authorized to report to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "February 17, 1944"; and the House agree to the same.

ALLEN W. BARKLEY,
FRANCIS MALONEY,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
JOHN THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

BRENT SPENCE,
THOMAS F. FORD,
PAUL BROWN,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
CHARLES L. GIFFORD,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the part of the House.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 209

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 18 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making an
4 appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution
5 of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby amended
6 by striking out the date "December 31, 1943" in section 1
7 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944", and is
8 further amended so that the funds appropriated by section
9 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the Ad-

78TH CONGRESS
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JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

DECEMBER 18 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed



[PUBLIC LAW 217—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 381—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 209]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending until January 31, 1944, the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1943, making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943" in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1944", and is further amended so that the funds appropriated by section 1 and not heretofore or hereafter apportioned by the Administrator among the several States pursuant to section 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator for the purposes specified in section 3.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132), funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the current migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and railroad purposes essential to the war effort, may continue to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.

Approved December 23, 1943.

